

E. H. PARIS TO BE GENERAL MANAGER FOR SCHUMANS

Resigns As Treasurer and Manager of E. O. Hall & Son To Accept Important Position

WILL ASSUME DUTIES FIRST OF THE MONTH

Water Deal To Head Sales Department of Automobile Firm; Schuman Leaving Territory

Edwin H. Paris, who has been treasurer and manager of E. O. Hall & Son, Limited, for a number of years, and has recently grown up with that firm during his association of twenty-seven and a half years, has accepted his resignation to take up the general management of the Schuman Carriage Company. He will step into the new role November 1.

Executive Schuman, the president of the company, expects to be absent from the territory for a considerable time, and has turned over the affairs of the company to Mr. Paris under an agreement which involves Mr. Paris' connection with the automobile concern for a number of years.

E. H. Paris, who has a wide range of friends throughout the Islands, has grown up with the business community and has had a thorough and successful business experience. With his personality and known business energy, he will bring into his new connection a fund of business ability, and will carry with him the reputation for fair and careful methods, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable asset to the automobile and general business of the Schuman Carriage Company.

Walter Beall, who has been manager of the Schuman company, will become general sales manager for the company and have general supervision over that end of the business, including the repair and manufacturing departments. Mr. Beall was heretofore one of the top-notch men of the White Automobile Company, and is credited with being one of the best informed automobile men who ever came to the Territory. He is particularly well informed on the truck and utility line of motor cars. The tractor business will also be a part of his line of effort.

Mr. Schuman will visit California for a short time, and hopes to be of comfort and assistance to his brother who resides there, and who has been very ill for some time. Later on conditions permit, Mr. Schuman expects to make an extended tour throughout the Islands. While comparatively a young man, Mr. Schuman has been steadily and hard at work since his first or second year of age, and feels that he should take a comfortable rest from business worries, while he and his wife can still enjoy the pleasures of travel.

Mr. Schuman came to the Territory in 1894 and has been engaged in business here ever since, and looks back with pleasure upon his many associations with the Territory, and the National Guard of Hawaii.

Long Term of Service

Mr. Paris said yesterday that he regretted deeply to sever his connection with a firm with which he had grown up, and with which he had so much to do in the many phases and changes which had taken place. During his connection with the firm, two new buildings had been built, one the old original Hall & Diamond building, which was torn down, and a fine terra cotta building erected in its place. This was burned in 1900, and in the erection and fitting of the present building, Mr. Paris had charge of most of the details.

The passing of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, and also the Pacific Hardware Company, which were started by the late B. F. Dillingham, and the several associations that have taken place, have been largely handled by Mr. Paris as an important factor.

It has not been definitely decided what changes will take place in the firm of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., but it is presumed that E. O. White, president of the company, who is now on the mainland, will upon his return assume the duties in Mr. Paris' stead.

The Schuman Carriage Company is one of the largest dealers in pleasure automobiles, besides motor trucks and general utility vehicles. Its line of carriage material and farm and road implements, together with the wide line of plantation supplies which it carries, makes this institution one of the largest mercantile enterprises in the Territory.

In point of service the Schuman Carriage Company has also made an unusually large quota. At the present time it has forty-two stars on its service flag, representing employees who have been called into the United States service.

W. A. S.

Polish Army Is A Co-Belligerent

LONDON, October 17.—(Associated Press).—The British government yesterday gave formal recognition to the Polish national army as an autonomous, allied co-belligerent in the war against the Central Powers.

W. A. S.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Hawaii Island, Northeast Coast—Hilo, Bay of Islands, and Bell Buoy. LRR reported extinguished will be relighted as soon as practicable.

C. & G. S. Charts 4102, 4103, 4115, 4116, 4117, Pacific Coast, 1918, p. 151, No. 801.

By order of the Commissioner of Lighthouses.

A. E. ARIEDGH
Superintendent of Lighthouses
10th District.

WATER CHARGES TO SHIPPING TOO HIGH

Harbor Commission Tell Chamber of Commerce They Hurt Reputation of City

Owners and masters of visiting vessels at the port of Honolulu are unduly imposed upon and gouged out of their funds by the Honolulu Water Works, according to the Board of Harbor Commissioners who have asked the chamber of commerce to assist in having the present exorbitant charge of \$1.50 per thousand gallons reduced.

Up to a year or two ago the charge for water from the city to visiting ships was two dollars a thousand gallons. There were constant protests against this treatment and what shipper said was an outrage, and in many instances the charge caused vessels to remain away from this port. Then, according to the harbor commissioners in their letter, the charge was reduced to \$1.50 per thousand gallons and now stands at that figure.

Other consumers along the waterfront, distant probably fifty or a hundred feet from the wharves receive their water supply at the rate of six and a half cents per 1000 gallons.

The harbor board considers this \$1.50 charge exorbitant and a detriment to the reputation of Honolulu as a port of call.

The chamber of commerce received this letter at its monthly meeting yesterday and placed the matter in the hands of the members of the maritime affairs committee for a report.

Because the chamber of commerce has recently taken such an interest in getting better wharf accommodations for vessels in Honolulu, why Lyman H. Bigelow, the chairman of the harbor commissioners, thinks the commercial body should be interested in getting lower water rates for shipping.

In his letter, Chairman Bigelow reminds the chamber of commerce of its previous interest and advises it to take immediate action to get a material reduction of the water rates.

When the letter of Chairman Bigelow to the chamber of commerce was read at the meeting of the harbor commissioners yesterday it created no comment. The letter sent to the chamber of commerce was as follows:

Letter to Chamber

"In keeping with the interest that the chamber of commerce has recently taken to provide better wharf accommodations for vessels at the port of Honolulu, we take this opportunity to suggest that a very material reduction in water rates to vessels calling at this port should be one of the items of port charges to be given immediate consideration.

"The board of harbor commissioners is on record almost from its inception that the then prevailing rate, which was \$2 per thousand gallons, was an exorbitant price to be charged vessels calling at this port. It was an admitted fact at the time, and after approximately two years of negotiation with the Honolulu Water Works we succeeded in having the price reduced to \$1.50 per thousand gallons. This we also considered exorbitant and our conclusions are justified from the fact that water is being sold to consumers bordering on the waterfront at the rate of six and half cents per thousand gallons which is most inconsistent and a decided detriment to the reputation of this port.

"In view of the facts stated, we would urgently but respectfully request your cooperation and influence to obtain a very substantial reduction from the prevailing rate of \$1.50 per thousand gallons to vessels calling at this port."

This letter was signed by the harbor commission, per its chairman, Lyman H. Bigelow.

That Honolulu must reduce all its port charges if it wishes to be a Pacific maritime competitor for after the war business is evident from the action of a group of men in San Francisco representing every branch of the Coast shipping industry, appointed last June by the state board of harbor commissioners to make a survey of the port of San Francisco and recommend changes considered for the best interest of the Bay City. The report was presented at a meeting of the commission held on October 6. The report in full, signed by Robert Dollar, chairman, and well known in Honolulu, included the following recommendations:

First—That the State tolls on cargo covered by the above recommendation be increased to three times the present schedule.

Second—That foreign, off-shore and other intercoastal steamship lines be permitted to have permanent berths assigned to them only on condition that they maintain a regular advertised schedule of not less than eight sailings per year, or that they handle a minimum of at least twelve unscheduled vessels per year.

Third—That the rentals for assigned berths, exclusive of the use of special offices or apparatus supplied or provided by the harbor commissioners for accommodation and exclusive use of the renter, be reduced to approximately one-seventh of the present rate of rent.

Fourth—That steamers discharge or load a minimum of 500 tons daily; demurrage to be charged in the form of rental for any excess time required at the dock.

Further, that all cargo shall be removed from piers by consignees as soon as discharged, and that transshipment remaining on the piers five days and off-shore and foreign cargo ten days after complete discharge of the vessel, delivering the same, shall be assessed a charge of twenty-five cents per ton for the first five days thereafter, or portion thereof, and fifty cents per ton for each succeeding period of five days or portion thereof; and furthermore, the chief wharfinger may at any time after the expiration of the five or ten-day periods following the discharge of the vessel place such cargo in warehouse at the expense and risk of the consignee or owner of the cargo, or make such other disposition thereof as is provided in the harbor rules and regulations of the harbor commission.

The above was unanimously adopted as the report of the committee on port revenue.

W. A. S.

Island of Oahu Has Helping Hand For San Francisco

Gives Sister City Half Million Dollars of Its Fourth Liberty Loan Surplus

According to the request of San Francisco that \$500,000 of the oversubscription of the Territory of Hawaii in the Fourth Liberty Loan be allotted to the Coast City, the executive committee of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign here cabled yesterday that the allotment would be made.

In return San Francisco, through James K. Lynch, head of the Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank and in complete charge of the campaign for this district, announced by cable that Hawaii would receive full credit for its generosity.

His cable message is as follows: "Please accept hearty thanks in behalf of San Francisco committee for your quick and generous response. Greatly appreciated. Will arrange full credit for Honolulu for generous allocation."

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The local committee, of which L. Tenney Peck, of the First National Bank is chairman, and Guy H. Buttloph is secretary, decided to make the allotment from the surplus subscribed by the Island of Oahu, so that the surplus showing for each of the other islands will not be impaired. Secretary Buttloph believes this action by the City of Honolulu will be great advertisement for the Territory as a whole.

Final figures for Liberty Loan sales for the army show that \$357,650 worth of bonds were sold to enlisted men and officers in Hawaii. The number of subscribers was 4256, this number being divided as follows: Schofield Barracks, 967; Coast Defense, 475; Department Hospital, 41; Hawaiian Arsenal, 37; Port Shafter, 698; Headquarters Department and Department Quartermaster, 40.

Of the total amount, \$332,400 was subscribed through the war department at Washington, and \$25,250 through the local banks.

W. A. S.

CAN'T MAKE BOOZE FOR FAMILY USES

District Attorney Has Issued Warning To Correct Wrong Impression Held On Other Islands

Since District Attorney S. C. Huber has been informed there is an impression on the other islands that house holders are permitted under the provisions of the Sheppard Prohibition Act to make five gallons of wine or other liquor for family use, he has issued a warning that the manufacture of liquor of any kind and in any quantity is a violation of the law.

He says his information from the other islands is that in some manner the impression had become general that the law was not strictly enforced, so long as not more than five gallons of liquor is made for family use it is permitted by the law. How this impression has become common he cannot conceive, unless it is because of a provision considered in the food control act when it was passed by congress.

At that time, he says, he remembers there was some talk of permitting the growers of fruit and grain to manufacture as much as five gallons of liquor for home use.

However he emphasizes the fact that under no circumstances is the manufacture of liquor in Hawaii permitted under the Sheppard Prohibition Act. He points out that in conferring authority on the Governor to regulate the distribution of liquor for sacramental, scientific, mechanical and medicinal purposes he is not allowed to make provision for the making of liquor in the Islands.

The Governor's power to regulate is confined to the selling, giving, importation and exportation of liquor, and that the word "manufacture" as used in the law, was left out of this section of the act, says the district attorney.

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DELEGATE DEFENDS HIS ACTIONS ON HAWAIIAN DRAFT

Opens Campaign At Aala Park; Answers Charges He Says Have Been Brought Against Him By Enemies

GLAD PROHIBITION HAS COME TO HAWAII

Prince Proud To Be Held Responsible For Getting Youth Of Islands Into Service of Nation

Prince Kuhio, delegate to Congress, opened his campaign for reelection last night at Aala Park by declaring that he is ready to defend any action he may have personally taken, or as Delegate, taken in the Hawaiian Islands, in the service of the United States Government. If he is charged with being responsible for "taking our young boys from their homes to fight," then he said, he is proud to accept the responsibility.

Furthermore, as a similar wartime measure, he said he would bring Chinese laborers into the country to continue to raise food for the island population and to aid the American Government in prosecuting the war to a victorious close in nothing to be ashamed of, for these laborers, he asserted, would not be brought into competition with the Hawaiians in the cities and towns and on the waterfronts. They will be brought in to keep the agricultural districts fully developed and not permit tillable land to go into disuse.

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If great numbers of Chinese can be taken to France to help the Allies on the battlefields, then there can be no opposition to bringing some here as a war measure to cultivate fields and produce food for those fighting men across the seas.

Answers Charges

The Prince, who was suffering from a cold, spoke to a large gathering in Aala Park, and although he did not begin to speak until nearly ten o'clock, he talked for more than an hour in Hawaiian, answering in detail the charges brought against him by his opponents in the Democratic camp.

These were as he named them at once:

Being responsible for the drafting of the "young boys of Hawaii" to fight, and also for the drafting of the natives to fight in the war.

Being responsible for the movement to bring Chinese laborers into the country during the war.

For causing prohibition to be clamped down on the Islands, thus depriving the Hawaiians of their individual rights.

For failing to have the Farm Loan Act provisions extended to Hawaii.

For having failed to get all the government lands cut up into homesteads and placing all the Hawaiians upon them.

Prince Kuhio heart calls in the audience to explain the "draft" charge brought against him, and which it is understood men not only in the Democratic camp but many in the Republican party are using to attempt to defeat him in November.

Glad of Responsibility

The Prince said that if the people of Hawaii held him responsible for the splendid showing which Hawaii has made in the armies of the United States, then he was glad to be so honored.

"I am a true American citizen, loyal to the American flag," said the Prince, "and it is my duty and yours to stand behind the President and the government and fight our common enemy. It is pro-Hun talk to say otherwise—these people who charge me otherwise."

"These are laws of the States that severely punish men who insult the armies or the flag, or talk against any plan the government has to raise its armies, and they are called slackers. They are not true American citizens."

He explained how the Hawaiian National Guard, at first not called to service, was afterwards included in the call to arms. I was asked in Washington how our Hawaiians stood in the desire to fight. I told them, from the Hawaiian standpoint, they were ready and anxious, and that meant to back the President and fight the Hun.

"There is no reason to hold me responsible for the nation going to war," said the Prince, "but you can all be sure I am proud to be so charged."

"It would be a proud moment to me to be called to the service of the American army, and to be sent overseas to the battlefields, but we all know how the Hawaiians fight. They are doing now with credit to Hawaii and the United States."

Wanted Prohibition Plebiscite

As to suffrage, he said that prohibition and suffrage walked hand in hand. As to prohibition he received first, while the Washington, the resolution of the legislature of Hawaii asking for prohibition. Was he responsible for that? he asked. Prohibition was called for by the Democratic President. There was a petition received in Washington to make Hawaii dry. He found it was first the intention to make Oahu dry, but this affected a class of people—the poor rather than the rich.

"That was not sufficient for me," he declared. That was not his plan, so he endeavored to change the proposed war measure, making it affect everybody, rich as well as the poor.

Then came a petition to him from the Puuhou Society, signed by representatives Hawaiians. For fourteen years he had fought for the principle of home rule in Hawaii and had urged upon congress the calling of a plebiscite on prohibition in Hawaii, but the Anti-Saloon League fought this plan. He said he was not personally a prohibitionist, but he believed prohibition was for the best interests of every Hawaiian here, and would fight for it.

Hawaiians formerly spent their earnings in the saloons; today they take their earnings home and their families have food and clothing in plenty.

Women Would Down Saloons

He believed in woman's suffrage, he said, for with the saloons closed, and women given the right to vote, their vote would be cast solidly against the opening of the saloons again, if this should be attempted after the war. The Hawaiians now live in happiness and have comforts, just as the natives have, due to the lack of saloons.

"Liquor was the hell into which the Hawaiians were drawn," said the Prince.

The land laws and political questions concerning them formed a large part of his discourse, and he proved to the satisfaction of a large applauding part of the audience, that the contentions of his opponent were groundless; that he, Kuhio, had asked for the division of the cultivated lands for homesteads. He also said that he had fought for the extension of the Farm Loan Act provisions to Hawaii, but the bill was passed into law and passed reading for continental United States and excluding Hawaii and Alaska. He was in favor of such a measure and had always been.

The meeting was presided over by E. C. Peters, a candidate at the primaries for senator, but who was defeated, but who said he was carrying out his promise and pledge, to back up all the other candidates even if he was defeated. He spoke urgently for the support by the Republicans of the entire Republican ticket.

Other Candidates Spoke

Among the candidates who spoke were Manasse Makekahu, candidate for the house, who expects to sing himself into the legislature for he tells of the house he expects to do in verse and sings it in Hawaiian. Others included Senator C. F. Chillingworth, W. T. Rawlins, Charles E. King, Harold K. Castle, James K. Hakuole, Henry Viore, James K. Jarrett, Gus Kalahehu, Eli Crawford and A. Lewis Jr.

Motion pictures flashed early in the evening drew an enormous crowd to the park, where it was entertained by Duke Miller's Hawaiian orchestra, but it was easy to be seen that interest centered largely in the appearance of Prince Kamehameha and what he had to say.

TO INSPECT SITES FOR KAUAU HARBOR

Harbor Board Takes Action Toward Trying To Select A Location For Garden Island Wharf

Preliminary action was taken at the meeting of the harbor commissioners yesterday for the making of an inspection of the several proposed sites for territorial harbor improvements on the Island of Kauai, a question upon which the opinion of the Garden Island seems to be growing more divergent daily, instead of more unified.

The north shore of Hanalei bay is now recommended as one of the points which should be considered for wharf improvements by G. N. Wilcox of Kauai and by William McKay, marine superintendent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Wilcox's recommendation came in an indirect request that the Hanalei site be considered, when he wrote to Belmont E. Metzger, territorial treasurer, that he would take \$3000 of the Kauai wharf bonds, the sum which the harbor commissioners think it will be necessary to expend to make inspection and report of the sites proposed.

After this request was communicated to the harbor commissioners a motion was passed that the inspections should include the Hanalei site, as well as Anahulu, Ahukini and Kapa, the sites previously recommended. Included with this motion was a request to the Governor that the \$3000 worth of bonds be sold for the purposes specified.

Site's There Anvow

Commissioner W. H. McClellan commented during the discussion over Mr. Wilcox's request that he guessed "Hanalei had the site," but he anticipated it might be difficult "finding a way in and out to it."

Because of convenience the Kapa site has been the one which seems numerically to have the most backers, particularly because of the Kapa homesteaders who want a wharf at Kapa.

However, Superintendent McKay of the Inter-Island said he had been unable to find any ship's masters that company who did not recommend the north shore of Hanalei bay as the proper place for a wharf. He said these masters recommended a site in the eastward of the present Ahukini landing, "as the most satisfactory for the proposed landing." The more favorable weather conditions are the reasons given by the mariners in preferring the north shore Hanalei site, although it was admitted that "Ahukini is not entirely free from disturbances, but more so than that of Anahulu," he said.

McKay's Conclusions

Superintendent McKay concluded his report of his investigation among the Inter-Island captains with this assertion: "Kapa and Kalia are not considered by anyone I have consulted as suitable locations for a satisfactory landing."

Proceeding the commissioners meeting yesterday a wireless message was received from T. Brandt of Kauai by Chairman Bigelow asking for a letter giving details of the board's plan for wharf construction on Kauai. A reply was sent to him telling of the harbor commissions' intentions to spend \$3000 to make an inspection of the Kapa and Anahulu sites, in order to see if it is feasible to construct a suitable landing at either of the two places.

This answer was sent to Brandt before Hanalei was included as one of the sites to be considered in the inspection of the sites for the proposed north Kauai wharf.

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No Peace With Huns Until Berlin Falls Say Japanese

Editors of Nipponese Press Unanimous In Opinion Time For Armistice Will Be After Germany Has Been Thoroughly Licked

The Japanese press of Honolulu is united in its editorial comment that there must be no peace with Germany other than that dictated by victory of the Allies. Much of the Honolulu Japanese press comment contains the conclusion that the Kaiser also must be deposed, or adduced to save his country from the punishment which it now faces.

Below is given the recent editorial comment of the four Honolulu Japanese daily papers on this subject: